

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
FOR THE FAR EAST

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Def. Doc. # 2124

Exh. No. _____

今上天皇陛下即位ノ勅語

昭和三年十一月十日

宣統

朕惟フニ我カ皇祖皇宗惟神ノ大道ニ違ヒ天業ヲ經綸シ萬世不易ノ丕基ヲ
 肇メ一系無窮ノ永祚ヲ傳ヘ、以テ朕カ身ニ遠ヘリ朕祖宗ノ威靈ニ頼リ敬
 ズテ大統ヲ承ケ恭シク神器ヲ奉シ茲ニ即位ノ禮ヲ行ヒ昭ニ爾有衆ニ誥ク
 皇祖皇宗國ヲ建テ民ニ臨ムヤ國ヲ以テ家ト爲シ民ヲ視ルコト子ノ如シ列
 聖相承ケテ仁怒ノ化下ニ洽ク兆民相率キテ敬忠ノ俗上ニ奉シ上下感孚シ
 君民體ヲ一ニスレ我カ國體ノ精華ニシテ當ニ天地ト竝ヒ存スヘキ所ナ
 リ
 皇祖考古今ニ鑒ミテ維新ノ鴻圖ヲ開キ中外ニ徵シテ立憲ノ遠猷ヲ敷キ文
 ヲ經トシ武ヲ緯トシ以テ曠世ノ大業ヲ建ツ皇考先朝ノ宏謨ヲ紹繼シ中興
 ノ丕績ヲ恢弘シ以テ皇風ヲ宇内ニ宣フ朕寡薄ヲ以テ忝ク遺緒ヲ嗣キ祖宗
 ノ擁護ト億兆ノ翼戴トニ頼リ以テ天職ヲ治メ墜スコト無ク愆ツコト無カ
 ラムコトヲ庶幾フ
 朕内ハ則チ教化ヲ醇厚ニシ愈民心ノ和會ヲ致シ益國運ノ隆昌ヲ進メムコ
 トヲ念ヒ外ハ則チ國交ヲ親善ニシ永ク世界ノ平和ヲ保チ普ク人類ノ福祉
 ヲ益サムコトヲ冀フ爾有衆其レ心ヲ協ヘ力ヲ戮セ私ヲ忘レ公ニ奉シ以テ
 朕カ志ヲ弼成シ朕ヲシテ祖宗作述ノ遺烈ヨ揚ケ以テ祖宗神靈ノ降鑒ニ對
 フルコトヲ得シメヨ

Def. Doc. # 2132

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
FOR THE FAR EAST

Def. Doc. #2124

同日於同所

立會人 岩 永 賢 一

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ

佐 藤 朝 生

昭和二十二年八月十六日

於東京

Exh NO

自分佐藤朝生ハ内閣事務官ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處、茲ニ添附セラレタル日本語ニ依ツテ書カレ二頁ヨリ成ル今上天皇陛下即位ノ勅語（昭和三年十一月十日官報）ト題スル書類ハ日本政府（内閣）ノ保管ニ係ル公文書ノ正確ニシテ眞實ナル寫シナルコトヲ證明ス

文書ノ出所竝ニ成立ニ關スル證明書

（三號）

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

vs

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

AFFIDAVIT

DEPONENT: NAKAMURA, Kazu

I, NAKAMURA, Kazu, make oath and say as follows:

I am a member of Parliament at present and also preside over the TOYO BUNKA GAKKAI (the Eastern Culture Institute).

I have been on intimate terms with the accused ARAKI since he was a Colonel, and we often exchanged opinions on world peace, and encouraged each other to strive for that cause.

As chief of the Japanese delegation, I attended the International Peace Conference held in Spain in 1933. And in carrying out this important mission of ours, ARAKI gave me much help and advice. Thanks to him, I managed to fulfill my mission smoothly.

ARAKI was deeply concerned with Japanese-American relations. According to his opinion, Japan and America should not wage war against each other, for those nations that have not had any hostile experience between them in the past should do their best to keep, at any cost, their proud history for the future, and especially as Japan and America started international intercourse on mutual friendship and amicability, their amicable relations must be kept and strengthened more and more in the future.

Immediately after the First Shanghai Incident in 1932, a grave crisis threatened Japanese-American relations. About that time I visited America on my way home from Europe, and had an interview with President Roosevelt to whom I was introduced (T.N. by letter of introduction) by MATSUKATA, Otohiko, a friend of mine, who was a classmate and a good friend of the President at Harvard University. I expressed my opinions in regard to keeping peace between both countries.

At that time, the President earnestly told me to send MATSUKATA to America. He repeated this request four times.

Therefore, on returning home I lost no time in trying to persuade ARAKI, HIROTA, HIRANUMA, KANEKO, KENTARY, etc., to send MATSUKATA to the United States for the cause of peace between Japan and America. My efforts in this connection bore fruit at last and soon MATSUKATA went over to America and made a great effort to readjust Japanese-American relations. At first, things went very smoothly. But while he was negotiating with Forbes, that statement of AMO's was

made public, which rendered MATSUKATA's efforts futile and placed him in an awkward situation. At any rate, though his efforts were not completely successful, we cannot but recognize his meritorious services in striving for the peace of both countries, and at the same time we should be thankful to ARAKI, HIROTA, etc. for their help in enabling MATSUKATA to make his efforts.

I had a friend named Hiles Lory living at Palo Alto, California. He was a lecturer at Stanford University. About 1933 Mr. and Mrs. Lory came to Japan and during their stay here they often visited ARAKI and were deeply impressed with his principles of peace and humanity. The next year, due to a previous engagement, Mr. Lory was prevented from coming to Japan again, but he sent Mrs. Lory alone here to let her listen to ARAKI's views again, and she was much more impressed than before. After her return their impressions were published in America, and it was used as a textbook at Stanford University.

The TOYO BUNKA GAKKAI that I have been presiding over has been trying to contribute to the cause of peace in the world as well as in the East. One of its enterprises is holding a summer school every year at Tokyo or Karuizawa, like the Williamstown Summer School in America, inviting as lecturers some pacifists of the world. The selection of lecturers was made strictly according to their peace-loving principles. Among the Japanese, as diplomats, Mr. SHIDEHARA and the late Mr. SATTO, Hiroshi were chosen; only three of the Japanese military personnel were selected, i.e. Admiral TAKARABE and Admiral YAMAMOTO, Hidesuke of the Navy and General ARAKI alone of the Army. Especially General ARAKI's penetrating comments on peace were so interesting and inspiring to the audience of various nationalities that we asked him to lecture once again. His second lecture was given in 1944, in the middle of the Pacific War, when speech was under most strict control in Japan, but he boldly stated his opinion on the true aim of war and impressed the audience deeply. Only they often complained that his assertions or the true way for Japan to tread on were neglected to the discredit of the Japanese. In this connection he said we had no words to apologize to the Emperor.

After the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, ARAKI was appointed War Minister. I knew very well that he was doing his best to stop hostilities as soon as possible, lest they should lead to an all-out war between Japan and China. Many Americans and other foreign nationals, however, misunderstood him to be one of the leaders of the Japanese military clique, adhering to militarism, and so they spoke ill of him. Therefore, with a view to clearing such a misleading notion on behalf of Japan as well as of ARAKI, I made a lecturing trip at my own expense through California and the other states along the Pacific coast of America. After my speeches I found some numbers of my audience still under a wrong impression about ARAKI; they would ask me questions. When I explained that ARAKI held the same views as I who had long been in America striving to keep peaceful Japanese-American relations, and that ARAKI was one of my friends whom I respected most, they began to understand.

My native prefecture is KAGOSHIMA, Kyushu, where ARAKI once stayed as Commander of the 6th Division. He taught enlisted young men in the KAGOSHIMA districts that true

Japanese soldiers should devote themselves to the cause of world peace with a spirit of benevolence in accordance with the august will of the Emperor, and trained them to that effect, which they still remember now and for which they are very thankful to him.

As far as I know, ARAKI made efforts to prevent aggravation of the Manchurian Incident, as I have said before. Later he assumed a cautious attitude and opined against Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations, against the China Incident, and against the Three Powers Pact between Japan, Italy and Germany, to say nothing of the Pacific War, and he had been trying as best he knew how to contribute towards the peace of the world as well as of Japan. But he has been very sorry to find Japan, contrary to his intentions, falling into such a miserable state.

Def. Doc. # 2132

On this 15th day of January 1947

At 1395 Tusums-oho, Leguro-ku, Tokyo Prefecture

DEPONENT: NALAMURA, Kazu (seal)

I, counsel SUGAWARA, Yutaka, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At the same place

Witness: SUGAWARA, Yutaka (seal)

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Def. Doc. # 2132

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth, withholding nothing and adding nothing.

NAKAMURA, Kazu (seal)

自分側我國ニ行ハレル方式ニ從ヒ元ツ別紙ノ通り宣審ヲ爲シタル上次ノ
如ク供述致シマス。

宣審供述書

供述者 中 村 嘉 壽

荒 木 貞 夫 其他
亞米利加合衆國 其他

極東國際軍事裁判所

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RETURN TO ROOM 361

- 一、私は現在衆議院議員であり又別に東洋文化學會を經營致して居ります
- 二、私は荒木被告の大佐時代より親しく致して居りまして常に世界平和に關しては意見の交換をし互に勵まし合つて参りました
- 三、私は一九三三年スペインで開催されました萬國平和會議には日本側團長として出席しましたが荒木は私の此重大なる使命の遂行に就て種々意見を述べ多大の後援を致してくれましたそれに依つて私は滞りなく此使命を果たし得たのであります
- 四、荒木は日米兩國の關係には多大の興味を持つて居ましたが彼の意見は日米は決して戦ふべきではないと云ふにありました彼は歴史上會つて戦つたことのない民族間に於ては將來も絶對に此の歴史の誇を失はぬ様に努力しなければならぬ殊に日米は交通の始めより親睦と友情に出發して居るのだから今後も益々此の關係を維持し強化して行かなければならぬと云ふにあつた
- 五、一九三二年第一次上海事變以後日米間に非常な危機が訪れた事がありましたが私はヨーロッパの歸途アメリカに立寄り私の友人松方乙彦の紹介でルーズベルト大統領に會見し兩國平和の爲めに種々意見を述べました但其節ルーズベルト大統領は松方をアメリカに寄越せ乙彦を派遣

RETURN TO ROOM 361

六、

せよと四度も繰り返して述べました大統領と松方乙彦とはハーバート
 大學の同窓で非常に親しい間柄でありました
 そこで私は直に日本に歸り荒木、廣田、平沼、金子堅太郎等を説き日
 米平和の爲めに是非松方を派遣せよと主張しました此の私の努力は遂
 に目的を遂げ松方はほどなくアメリカに渡り兩國國交の爲めに多大の
 努力を拂ひ非常に順調に進んで居りましたがフオーブスと彼が交渉中
 彼の天羽聲明が發表され折角の松方の努力を蹂躪し彼を非常な苦境に
 陥入れた事もあります
 兎に角松方の努力は完全なる成功と迄は行きませんでした但彼が兩國
 平和の爲めに盡した功績は没すべきではありません而して松方をして
 此の努力を拂はしめたのは荒木、廣田等の援助によるものであります
 私の友人でカリフォルニア州バルアルトに居住して居たスタンフォード
 大學講師のヒリス、ローレイ（Hills Loy）と云ふ人
 が居りましたが一九三二年頃夫婦で來朝し荒木被告を屢々訪問し深く
 荒木の人道主義並平和主義に感銘して翌年はローレイ氏は差支があつ
 て來朝が出来なかつたので夫人だけを再び日本に遣はし荒木被告の意
 見を聴かせ夫人は更に大なる感銘を受けて歸國致しました其彼等の收

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七、

種はアメリカに於て著書になり又スタンフォード大学の教材になったのであります

私の經營する東洋文化學會は東洋及世界の平和の爲めに色々の努力を致して居りますがアメリカのウイリヤムスタウンの夏季大學同様毎年東京や輕井澤に於て世界各国の平和主義者を招いて夏季大學を開くのも其事業の一つであります從つて其夏季大學の講師には特に平和主義者を嚴選して御願を致しますが日本人としては外交官は幣原氏や故齋藤博士軍人では海軍からは財部大將山本英輔大將陸軍からは荒木大將唯一人合計三名だけでありました殊に荒木大將の透徹した平和論に就ては世界各国人の深き興味と感激を呼んだので二回迄演はして御願を致しました

殊に第二回は一九四四年太平洋戦争最中で日本に於ては非常な言論の困難な時でありましたが彼れは大膽に眞の戦争の目的に就て意見を吐きし聴衆を感激させました

荒木は唯自分の主張なり日本の眞の道が中々思ふ通りに行はれぬのでこれは日本の恥であり天皇陛下にも申譯ない事だと屢々述懐して居りました。

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RETURN TO ROOM 361

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 RETURN TO ROOM 361

八、滿洲事變勃發後荒木が陸軍大臣に就任しますや私は彼が日支全面的戦争にならぬ様速かに兵亂を終結することに全幅の努力を捧げて居るのを熟知致して居りますのにアメリカ始め各國人は彼を軍國主義的軍閥の巨頭の如く誤解し悪口を云ふ者が多くありましたので私は荒木の爲めは勿論日本の爲めは勿論日本の爲めに此誤解を解かねばならぬと自費を以てカリフォルニア始めアメリカの太平洋沿岸を講演して廻りました聴衆の中には尙荒木を誤解して質問をする者もありましたが多年アメリカに居り日米平和の爲に努力して居る私と荒木は全然同一意見であり私の最も尊敬する友人であることを説明致しますと皆了解してくれました。

九、私の郷里鹿兒島では會て荒木が第六師團長として九州に居り鹿兒島地方の青年達に眞の日本の軍人としては天皇の大御心に副ふ仁愛の精神を以て世界平和の爲めに獻身的に奉仕せねばならぬと教へ訓練した事を今でも記憶し感激して居ります

十、私の知る限り荒木は滿洲事變は前に述べました様に不擴大の爲めに努力し其後聯盟の脱退にも支那事變にも三國同盟にも勿論太平洋戦争にも慎重な態度を持し反對の意見でありましたをして日本及び世界平和

Def Doc No. 2132

の爲め出来るだけの努力を致して居りましたが専志と違ひ日本が不幸に陥つて行く事を心から悲んで居りました。

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RETURN TO ROOM 361

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）八月二十三日於

供 述 者 中 村 嘉 壽

右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證明シマス

同 日 於 同 所

立 會 人

遠 岡 高 明

FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361

Def Doc No. 2132

誓フ

良心ニ從ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ默秘ヒズ又何事ヲモ附加ヒザルコトヲ

宣

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8

RETURN TO ROOM 361